Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1864. NUMBER 291.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM OUR ARMY AT GRAND ECORE.

GOOD NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

Gen. Steele's Success Over Price.

CAPTURE OF CAMDEN AND WASHINGTON BY STEELE.

How He Outwitted Price.

GEN. ROSECRANS ON STRIKES.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Important Proceedings in Congress.

VARIOUS REPORTS FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

FROM WESTERN LOUISIANA.

The Red River Expedition.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1864.

A private letter from an officer, written at Grand Ecore, shortly after the battle, says: "The Banks was advancing with the confident impression that he had only to threaten, and abandon faster than the rebels retreated, leaving our exposed position. They brought on an engagement, which resulted in the loss of all the train and artillery, which were irregularly distributed in the train. The attack was so sudden this all were panic stricken. The horses were cut from the wagons and artillery and precipitately fled to the rear. Then the cavalry horses were cut loose to be led to the rear, when they abandoned their horses by companies and fled. The 19th Army Corps was ordered up, a brigade at a time. Then the corps was hastily formed, losing some 1,000 or 1,500 men. And those who did escape were forced to abandon their arms. Had it not been for plunder, and the captured train, this entire corps would have been taken prisoners, one brigade at a time.

"I have talked with many of the 19th who were taken prisoners, and escaped while the rebels were plundering the train. The 13th is almost without an organization. Each regiment has from two to three companies left. The 128th is in the same condition. The 114th is in a little better condition. It was commanded by Gen. Banning and her brigade commanders. Gen. Banning was wounded by a ball passing through his leg, above the knee, and three of the brigade commanders were killed. The remaining one, Col. Seymour, is now in command of the Corps. Gen. Banks is universally condemned by officers and men. The rebel prisoners say they never can whip Steele, but say: 'Well, Gen. Banks has been the best commissary we have ever had in this Department since he has been in command. We couldn't get anything from Butler.'"

The next morning after the second day's fight, our exhausted and slightly wounded, who were in much worn out in got off the field and slept. Early waking and finding no one about, made up their minds that our army had advanced, and so went forward. After going two or three miles they came upon the rebel army in full battle array. They immediately turned about and hastened to their wagons. This produced a panic; but on they went, and after they had passed the train, and were within a short distance of Pleasant Hill, they were fired upon by Steele's Missouri troops, and supposing a rebel reprisal fired upon them, they turned and ran, losing their arms. Thus both armies were running from each other.

"We lost from 10 to 15 pieces of artillery, and some 5,000 men in killed, wounded and missing.

"The army gives Gen. A. J. Smith great credit for his conduct, and say if it had not been for him all would have been lost. The army seem to be supporting an attack. They have been in line of battle 10 days."

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Washington special of the New York Times says: Others from the front to-day say that Gen. Banks's army is in full retreat, and will not be content until it reaches Alexandria. The army are said to be badly demoralized, throwing away everything in the shape of baggage, and many of the officers from straggling the line of the Red River. Their horses have been killed or captured, and they are hurrying forward on foot. The river towards Grand Ecore is said to be very low.

The fight had been again renewed, and small skirmishes take place almost daily on the outposts.

The steamer Calawba, from New York, with 600 troops, arrived at New Orleans.

NEW YORK, April 30.—General Stanley, late of Wisconsin, is now Governor of Nevada.

Earliest news from New Orleans has it that the steamer Grand Duke, on the 24th, reports the arrival there of the Red River fleet.

The 14th Indiana regiment arrived at New Orleans from Matagorda, en route for Indiana, on the 24th, and the 20th Illinois at New Orleans on the 25th, for veteranizing.

Gen. Lee has left Virginia for Georgia.

Gen. Grant is still at the front.

Gen. Butler is actively at work.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A special to the Journal says: Gen. Grant and Army of the Potomac are still in the front.

The rebel army is concentrating at Richmond.

It is said positively that the War Department will grant the request of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to muster out the reserves in that State in a body.

A special to the Cincinnati Commercial says: It is reported that the Army of the Potomac will be moved to Washington, to be mustered out, as their terms of service expire in a few days.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Bank bill will be passed by the Senate on Monday, with most of the State Banks, although earnest opposition is being made.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Trouble Among the Sioux Indians—History of the Outbreak.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, April 30.

It has been ascertained that the Indians are in the vicinity of Big Stone Lake.

A band of Indians are reported to be in force committing depredations. This is more than ever before to have been believed, to check the settlement of our very northwestern frontier of the country.

Gen. Sibley has received a dispatch from Fort Ridgely, announcing that an Indian outbreak has occurred on the Yellow Medicine river, in which the Indians have murdered a number of settlers. The Indians are reported to be in force, and are committing depredations. Gen. Sibley has ordered a force to the scene of the outbreak.

The following is the history of the outbreak, as given by Gen. Sibley:

"The Sioux Indians, who have been receiving their annuities at the Yellow Medicine Agency, have been in the habit of coming to the Lower Agency, on the Minnesota river, to trade. Their route lies through the settlements. They have been in the habit of coming in small parties, and have been treated with kindness by the settlers. Their conduct has been peaceable. Their object in coming to the Lower Agency is to trade with the traders, who have their stores there

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, JULY 15, 1878.

MARINE LIST.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

FROM NASHVILLE.

FROM IDAHO.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Ellen
Adams Mary
Adams Mary E
Adams Mrs
Adams Mrs
Adams Mrs

EASTMAN 11.

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

Chicago Tribune.
SOUTH PART OF THE CITY.